



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1858.

From the fact that the appropriation bill for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government was passed in the House in the unprecedentedly short space of three days from the time it was taken up for consideration, we expect a prompt dispatch of the remaining regular appropriation bills of the session by that body.

The Baltimore Sun says:—The eulogies pronounced in both Houses of Congress, upon the life and character of Senator Evans, were in excellent taste, and produced a deep impression upon the auditory. The feeling manifested upon the occasion affords a gratifying proof of the high appreciation, by Congress and the public, of moral excellence, as well as of public services.

The Railroad Journal, speaking of the recent convention of the American Association, for the advancement of Science, says:—"It seems strange, in view of our wonderful scientific achievements, that so select a body of men as the managers of this Association appear to be, should not give us something useful as the fruit of their labors. The great railroad interests of the country are constantly developing facts in every department of science worthy of the most careful consideration; yet all the discoveries and improvements in that department have come from mechanics and laborers, not from so-called men of science."

On Thursday last week the general assembly of the Presbyterian church will commence its annual session in New Orleans. This body will represent the entire Old School churches of the United States, and the coming meeting will be their first in N. Orleans. The names of Dr. Haley, from Louisville, Dr. Murray, from New Jersey, Dr. Breckinridge and Stuart Robinson, from Kentucky, Dr. Van Rensselaer and Gardner Spring, from New York, and Dr. Rice, from Chicago, are among those who are mentioned as representatives. The proceedings are looked forward to with considerable interest.

There have been excessive rains during the week past, and the Potomac and Will's creek have been very full of water. On Sunday, a canal boat broke from her moorings at Lynn's wharf, at Centerville, and went over the bank. Several hands succeeded in saving themselves by swimming ashore, but the boat is badly damaged, if not completely wrecked. Another boat subsequently got loose, but was secured again.

There has been a warm debate in the Protestant Episcopal Convention in the diocese of Massachusetts, which adjourned on Friday, in Boston, on a proposed amendment to the constitution that no person shall be a lay delegate who is not a communicant of the Church. The traveler says that the proposed amendment was ultimately laid over till next year, for final action then.

Mr. E. E. Dunbar, has just arrived from Arizona. He confirms the great value of the silver operations in the center of the Territory, represents the condition of the Territory as distressing in the extreme, and brings the proceedings of a public meeting held by the citizens at Santa Cruz Valley, addressed to Congress, praying urgently for relief.

The "Search of Truth; a manual of instruction concerning the way of Salvation," by Rev. James Craig, rector of Christ Church, Louisville, Ky., is a volume of deep interest generally; and especially will command the attention of members of the Episcopal Church. We suppose that some of its positions will not receive universal assent.

The receipts of the United States treasury for the quarter ending March 31st, amounted to \$19,000,153, including \$7,127,900 from customs \$480,936, from public lands, and \$11,087,600 from treasury notes. The expenditures reached \$18,104,915, including \$5,505,076 for the war, and \$4,078,584 for the navy department.

Mr. Broughton, the editor of the Norfolk (Va.) Herald, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his marriage, on Friday evening. A large company, including children and grandchildren, was present on the occasion, and an interesting address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong. The worthy couple are now 71 years of age.

A block of four stores and three dwelling houses was destroyed by fire in Mechanicsville, N. Y., May 8. The fire is supposed to have originated from lucifer matches that were stored in the upper loft of one of the stores. The loss will probably amount to \$20,000, very little of which is covered by insurance.

The Philadelphia Press says that "the education at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, England, which is much bragged of by the English, is so inferior as not worthy of being even named on the same day with that received at West Point, and the military schools in various of our States."

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have made arrangements with a Steamboat Company, to put in operation on the 18th of this month a semi-weekly line of steamers between Seaford, Del., and Norfolk, Va., to run in connection with the Delaware Railroad.

The stabling attached to the Virginia Hotel, kept by Mr. Wm. A. Samuel, in Romney Va., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night the 2d inst. Loss \$250—insured for \$200, in the Southern Protection Insurance Company, of Alexandria.

Marshall Selden of the District of Columbia, has found it necessary to correct the practice of granting frequent access to the prisoners in the jail. The privilege in many cases was abused.

It is stated that James M. Buchanan, ex-Gov. of Baltimore, has been appointed minister to Denmark, in place of Hon. Henry M. Bedinger, whose commission had expired.

A sad accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Alexander Millar had gone out there with two of his sons, and was engaged with them in fishing. The youngest, between seven and eight years old, left his father for a moment, and his eyes were off him, and, by some misadventure, lost his footing and was precipitated backward into the race from the Hockley mill, run into the main river. Though there were at least a score of persons fishing within ten yards of the point, by some fatality that can scarcely be explained, the efforts for his rescue were unavailing.

The United States Post Office directory of the present year, contains many oddities in the way of names of post offices. We copy a few of the more whimsical: Bad Track, Ball Ground, Ball Play, Basin Knob, Black Black, Yellow Red, Benevolence, Broken Road, Cullen Grove, Convenience, Cowskin, Cut-off, Good Intent, Happy Home, Horse Shoe, Long Tom, Lucky Hit, Marrowbone, Pigeon Mouth, Wolf Mouth, Non Intervention, Number One, Old Hickory, Onion Grove, Oyster, Romance, Sabbath Rest, Sorrel Horse, Three Tuns, Veto, Wild Cat, and Dead Man's Hollow.

Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, has decided that places for selling liquor in violation of law are common nuisances, and may be abated by anybody. He therefore expressed the judicial opinion that a mob of men and women who destroyed a liquor store at Salem were justified in their action. Law in Massachusetts seems to be a strange contrivance for confusing the rights of property and impeding the peace of society. It is easy to see the consequences of such judicial dicta as this. It will lead inevitably to repeated riot, outrage and bloodshed.

It is authoritatively stated that the "Mormon Peace Commissioners" have no power to offer any proposition to Brigham Young, looking to an avoidance of a conflict; but they were simply to warn that defiant individual that the government is determined to reduce him to submission, and to compel him to yield and save bloodshed. The Commissioners, however, may receive overtures from the Mormons, and transmit them to the Government.

The papers in the South express the opinion that much less damage is likely to result to the crops from the recent frosts there, than was at first anticipated.

The Louisville Courier says there is now an extraordinary stampede of the slaves in Kentucky. They go off one, two, three, or a dozen at a time.

Lieut. General Scott has arrived at Washington in pursuance of the orders of the Secretary of War.

The cravat opposite New Orleans, continues without abatement, causing immense damage to the cotton, sugar and fruit crops.

Agrest and Suicide of a Poisoner. CHESTER, Orange county, N. Y., May 7.—Mrs. Phoebe Westlake, a widow, residing in this place, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of poisoning several persons in the village, and last night destroyed herself by taking arsenic.

Before the suicide, she confessed that she had administered poison at different times to a Mrs. Fielder, who died about two weeks since very suddenly. She also confessed that she had administered poison to a Mr. J. E. Tutill, a merchant, who has recovered, and is doing well.

Mrs. Charles Tutill and a Mrs. Derrick are now very unwell, with every symptom of having been poisoned; and as Mrs. Westlake had lately sent them some preserves, which they had eaten, it is supposed that they were also intended by her as victims.

Cost of Locomotive Repairs. The American Railroad Journal publishes a table showing the comparative cost of repairs to locomotives on various railroads in the United States. The highest average per locomotive is found on the Michigan Central, although the cost per mile run does not exceed that on the Erie, and is but a trifle more than on the Baltimore and Ohio, while it is far higher on the Orange and Alexandria, and the Richmond and Petersburg; the latter of which is the highest on the list.

The average cost of repairs per mile run on the Massachusetts roads, embraced in the table, is 7 cents; on the Orange and Alexandria 15 cents, and on the Richmond and Petersburg, 18 cents.

East Tenn. & Va. R. R. The Bristol News has the following in regard to the early completion of this road:—"E. T. & Va. Railroad.—We are gratified in being able to announce that this great work is almost consummated, and if no accident happens the last rail will be laid this week. The great thoroughfare from New Orleans to New York will be open and the route being so direct and the time so short from one point to the other, such a stream of travel as will be along the road this Summer will establish even the most sanguine."

Confession. A sailor died recently in Texas, and on his death-bed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mr. Alston of South Carolina, forty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied and murdered all the officers and passengers. Mrs. Alston being the last one to walk the plank. The sailor remembered her look of despair, and died in the greatest agony of mind.

[A similar story to this is set afloat once in every three or four years.]

The Banks and the Brokers. According to law the banks of Virginia resumed specie payments on Saturday last. This was no sooner done than came the Baltimore brokers with pockets full of notes for redemption. One of them drew, on Saturday, from our two banks about \$20,000 in specie and specie funds; and then continued on his way to Staunton, Lexington and Harrisonburg, for an additional pull upon their banks. The Specie Bank informed us that the two banks at Staunton paid out, on Saturday, \$80,000 in specie to brokers!—*Charlottesville Advocate.*

A Fight with Grasshoppers. The Gonzales (Texas) Angler has an amusing account of the invasion of that city by grasshoppers, and the attempt of the citizens to repel the intruders:

"Every body turned out—men, women and children, white and black—every body, with 'fire and sword,' brushes and brooms, blankets and buckets, carried on the deadly conflict, but to no avail; the boppers hopped on, and the defending forces were obliged to beat an inglorious retreat, leaving the barbarians in possession of the conquered city."

A Most Climate. Oregon must be a great country for moisture. A writer for the Knickerbocker, now in Oregon, says it rains twenty-six hours in the day for seventeen months in the year. It commenced, he says, on the 3rd of last November and continued until the 15th of May, when it set in for a long storm which is not fairly over yet!

## A Southern Bathing Place.

Point Lookout is that projection or cape formed at the junction of the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay. Composing geographically a part of the historical county of St. Mary's in the State of Maryland, its eligible situation has long since attracted the attention of intelligent observers, who discerned in its position and surroundings all the conditions of a grand summer resort, and it is now a favorite place of resort for the people of the Potomac, and the waters of the Chesapeake, and here spreads in a broad expanse of thirty miles, while on the south lies the Potomac, with a channel of fifteen miles in width at this meeting of the waters. The cape is easy of access, and is almost equidistant from Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Norfolk, and the other principal cities of Maryland and Virginia. Steamboats plying between these cities, pass it daily. All vessels, in ascending or descending the river, must pass close to this Point, to which is built a light-house, in token of the fact that the west channel of the Chesapeake and the north channel of the river provide safe navigation to the mariner, who, long before the United States Coast Survey had ascertained this fact, by the accurate measurements of hydrographic science, was accustomed to sing in rude verse, handed down from father to son, of

Point Look-out and Point Look-in,  
Point No-point, and Point-again,  
as being the recognized finger-boards of Bay navigation.

We have learned with pleasure that the proprietor of this favored locality, in connection with an enterprising associate, is now preparing to erect upon it an extensive and well-appointed Bathing Establishment. The bathing on the Chesapeake side of the Point is not only safe, but extends far out before deep water is reached, while the bottom, firm and sandy, is beset by none of the dangers arising from inequalities or undertow. On the Potomac side the waters are more placid, and afford a greater surf. Prof. Gibson, the distinguished physician and surgeon, who spent a summer in the neighborhood of this Point, pronounced it unequalled as a bathing place, not only on the ground of its natural advantages, but also because of its adaptation to delicate constitutions, whether from the North or the South, inasmuch as its waters, though highly saline, are not so irritating in their briny strength as those of the Atlantic itself.

We should not omit to add that the shores of the Point are skirted with a dense growth of tall and primeval trees, while those of the Southern shore extend to the water's edge, and are found there, all are so, only in passing guests, blown by the strong winds into the river and bay around it. The country inland is rich, abounding in dense forests, through which beautiful drives are to be opened. The old city of St. Mary's, the first seat of government of Maryland, was situated about seven miles from this Point.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

On the special advantages which such a bathing establishment promises to guests from the Southern States, it must surely be an unnecessary enlargement.

## M. P. General Conference.

Fifth Day.—The celebration of funeral services at the Methodist Protestant Church this morning, rendered it necessary for the Conference to adjourn to the 21st Presbyterian Church, which had been kindly tendered at the beginning of the session.

The first report presented was that of Dr. Laisley from the Committee on Means of Grace, in reply to the inquiry of T. Taylor Heiss, representative elect from New Jersey Conference. The queries propounded will be ascertained by the answers following:

1st. That this Conference has authority only to express an opinion upon the subject of baptism; but deems it inexpedient to exercise that authority in the present case.

2nd. That a member of this Church, holding a certificate of removal, is not accountable any where while he holds that certificate.

The third interrogatory being a constitutional one, the Committee declared that they could take no cognizance of it.

The question of baptism embraced in the report, excited considerable debate respecting the expediency and propriety of a declaration by the Conference, when an amendment was offered by Hon. B. S. Bibb, pending which the subject was laid upon the table to receive and refer communications from the Board of Trustees of Madison College; of the Board of Home and Foreign Missions; and a memorial from the Des Moines Mission, in Mo.

Rev. Dr. Murray, from the Literary Committee, reported favorably upon the communication of Hon. W. G. Swethen, respecting the publication of the biography and works of the late Rev. Nicholas Swethen, and commended the same to the patronage of the Church.

Also, upon the resolution of Rev. Doctor Laisley proposing to collect and publish statistics of church property, Sunday Schools, &c., provided the general condition of the Book Concern will justify the expenditure, subject to the discretion of the Book Agent.

Adopted. F. H. Pierpont, esq., of the Western Virginia Conference, offered the following resolution: "That—be appointed a Committee to make a catechism for the Methodist Protestant Church, which shall, when approved, be published by the Book Concern at Baltimore, and bound with the Discipline and Hymn Book, and that our members be urged to the importance of furnishing their children with the catechism of the church, &c., &c." Referred to the Committee on Means of Grace.

Also, a resolution requiring the Presidents of the several Annual Conferences, upon the occasion of official visitation, to urge upon the members the importance of making provision for the support of their Ministers, and to preach at least once upon the obligations of the Church in this behalf. Referred to the Executive Committee.

Hon. Z. Kidwell offered a resolution to the effect that the Literary Committee be respectfully requested to inquire into and report upon the expediency of having prepared, at as early a date as practicable, a more complete History of the Methodist Protestant Church than is now extant. Referred.

The report of the committee on Means of Grace was then taken up when that clause referring to baptism was laid on the table, and a substitute offered by Rev. J. M. Whitfield, to the effect that "all directions and discipline are sufficiently explicit on the subject of baptism."

The clause of the report respecting the responsibility of members holding certificates, was then taken up, debated, and recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report.

A resolution offered by Rev. Samuel Hughes, that the discipline be so ordered as to recognize but one order of ministers in our Church, was laid on the table.

The Conference then adjourned till Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.—*Lyndeb. Virg.*

Firemen's Fight in Philadelphia. The fight at Philadelphia, on Friday night, between the Moyamensing and Shiffler Hose Companies, has created great excitement.

The fight, which took place near the public school house, at the southeast corner of Second and Reed streets, was of short duration. During its progress, several shots were fired, but by which party cannot be ascertained as yet. The members of the Moyamensing were soon driven from their rope, and compelled to beat a hasty retreat. The carriage was taken possession of by the crowd and dragged down to Reed street wharf. There was a quantity of pig iron lying up there, which was used for the purpose of battering up the carriage. The latter was first broken badly and was then run overboard with all the hose on the cylinder. The water at this point being very deep, the apparatus, sunk far out of sight.

At the time the carriage was thrown overboard one of the rioters fell into the water, and was nearly drowned. He saved himself by catching hold of a floating log, and was finally rescued by several fishermen, who took him on board their fishing craft, and prepared to depart for their homes, at the request of a young man named Charles Reed who was struck in the face with a brick, and received a severe wound.

Only one man, named David Aszard, residing on Dickerson street, below Jefferson avenue, was shot. The ball or slug entered his neck producing a flesh wound. He was also knocked down and beaten about the head. He was taken to his residence, and a physician called in, who rendered every assistance that was considered necessary.

The Federal Court at Staunton. This Court commenced its session in this place, on Tuesday last.—Hon. Judge Brockenough presiding. The first case called was that of young Stewart of Highland, charged with aiding and assisting Samuel Blewitt, with robbing the Mail on route from Franklin to Millbrook, on May 1857. The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

The case was presented by F. B. Miller, esq., U. S. Attorney, and defended by H. W. Sheffield, esq., but was submitted without argument to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The next case was that of Mr. Siegmund Hopf, for destroying letters not addressed to himself at a Post Office in the Valley, but not containing anything of value.—This was a singular case and much sympathy was excited for Hopf who had been deceived and ruined by the perfidy of an agent, whose promise to destroy the letters, at the time of making them, was not kept.

## Surgeon Rose, H. B. M. N.

Purser Rittenhouse has presented to Mr. Frederick H. Rose, Assistant Surgeon in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, the gold medal struck for him by order of the sailors of the United States steamship Susquehanna, in testimony of their grateful appreciation of his heroic services to the victims of the yellow fever on board that vessel. Mr. Rose has replied: New York, May 6, 1858.

Sir: In receiving from you, on behalf of the sailors of the United States steamship Susquehanna, this handsome, appropriate gold medal, you have made me proud and happy.

I am sorry that I am unable to thank in person those who have done me this honor, an honor the more welcome as it was unexpected, and this day I shall ever consider as one of the happiest of my life.

One word I must say respecting your poor shipmates who have fallen victims to this frightful disease. Their patience and submissiveness when stricken down, could only be equalled by the bravery of others, who, while tending and watching them as they themselves were ever proof. I have seen these men, "and they were not few," in tears over their dying messmates. If any of them read this, as no doubt many of them will, let them not be ashamed, for the tears were not those of cowardice, but of brave hearts, who sorrow for their brothers as only those can feel who have been, as they were, so constantly in each other's society for two or three years together.

And now, sir, let me thank you, and the other officers of the Susquehanna, for the kind manner in which I have been treated, both on board ship and during my stay in the United States, which kindness will ever be remembered by me with mingled feelings of gratitude and pleasure.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, FRED. H. ROSE, Assistant Surgeon, H. B. M. N.

The Washington Aqueduct. Many contractors are now inspecting the Aqueduct, and studying the plans and specifications in the office. We understand there is likely to be much competition at the letting, which takes place on Tuesday, the 11th instant, (to-day.)

About 200 men are now employed upon the work, which is rapidly progressing. The culverts are all finished, except two; the grading of nearly the whole work is done; the stone of which the culverts is to be built is most of it quarried and spread along in a trench in which the masonry is to be laid; four miles of the conduit are completed, leaving seven and a half miles yet to build, and as the stone is quarried, and the trench dug for most of these seven and a half miles, they may be considered as half finished.

The bridges are all under construction—two of the smaller ones nearly completed. The receiving reservoir dam is almost finished, and the contractor promises to complete it in July. In the Rock Creek crossing, the excavation for the foundation of the eastern Washington abutment is nearly complete. Pipes are distributed through the streets ready to be laid.

There is every reason to believe that the 1st of December will find the Washington aqueduct supplying this city with water enough for all domestic purposes, though it will not be possible before the 1st of January to treat the water of "Potomac water."

We trust that no attempt to change these appropriate names will be successful. Congress has, by legislation, named the aqueduct after the Father of his Country, and has thus decreed to him a monument the proudest and most appropriate in its greatness and its usefulness ever erected to mortal, and what better water should it introduce than his own loved Potomac.—*Wash. Star.*

Sale of Rachel's Furniture. PARIS, April 16.—The sale of the furniture of the great tragedienne, Mlle Rachel, took place yesterday. Crowds filled the large rooms of her vast apartments in the Marais. The objects eagerly sought and bid for were the souvenirs of illustrious personages, of which Mlle Rachel possessed a rich collection. Among the precious objects eagerly disputed for by the lovers and collectors of relics, were a beautiful Swiss China cup and saucer which belonged to the celebrated actress Mlle Clairon; an oval watch decorated with portraits, bearing the date of 1871, and once worn by the Empress Catherine of Russia; four volumes of old romance, from the library of Talma, bearing on the margin notes in the handwriting of the illustrious actor.

By far the most attractive portion of this curious show were the costumes in which the gladiator performed her different characters. In a vast hall were exhibited the white, the blue and the red tunics in which she was draped for the performance of Monime, Emile, Pauline, Phebe, &c., all trappings familiar to the thousand admirers of the wonderfully gifted woman whose genius had, for a time, resuscitated the *chefs d'œuvre* of the masters of French tragedy.

In the bell-room, Mlle Rachel was suspended against the wall, the modest garb with which she accompanied her voice when she was a poor singing girl, gathering a few songs in the streets and cafes of the great capital, where she was destined to reign supreme, when little more than a child, as queen of the Tragic Stage.

The Scholastic. Herr G. Schmidt, of Dasselhof, is erecting a perfect *furor* amongst the Londoners by his feats with an instrument heretofore supposed to be adapted only for the service of milliners and editors. With a couple of loose blades of a pair of scissors he creates out of black tinted paper, by a few dexterous movements, a grove of pine trees, standing out dark and sharp against the evening sky, with a couple of belated sportsmen firing their last barrels at the partridge, and all this with a life, a liberty, a movement not to be seen in any picture, or on a tawdry, heathery, breezy eminence, a wild stag leaping over a hurdle, and others of the herd coming over the crest, foresthorted in the distance; or a group of horses, such as Rosa Bonheur would not disdain; or a bunch of flowers, on which a butterfly is pausing, so tenderly, so lovingly, so truthfully expressed, no pre-Raphaelite, no photographer could be more religiously exact. In his landscape cuttings there is a life and air, a light and shade, in the tree tops, in the very grass, in the flowers, in the expression of a freedom, which all the slight of